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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,517	10/05/2003	Chi-Chin Lien	MTKP0095USA	2516
	7590 08/27/200 RICA INTELLECTUA	EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 506			DESIR, JEAN WIGEL	
MERRIFIELD, VA 22116		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2622	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

winstonhsu.uspto@gmail.com Patent.admin.uspto.Rcv@naipo.com mis.ap.uspto@naipo.com.tw

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/605,517	LIEN, CHI-CHIN		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Jean W. Désir	2622		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeared for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under the second seco	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, pro			
Disposition of Claims				
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.			
Application Papers	•	·		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 10.	cepted or b) objected to by the land drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See stion is required if the drawing(s) is objected.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s)	4) [] I-4i (2	(DTO 442)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate		

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuboi (US 6,912,254) in view of Suzuki (US 6,243,140).

Claim 1:

Tsuboi discloses:

A method for video decoding (Fig. 7, col. 6 lines 33-35) in a video decoding/deinterlacing display apparatus, utilizing a storage device having four frame buffers (Fig. 7 item 2), the method comprising:

- (a) decoding video data of a next picture (see Fig. 7 item 1);
- (b) if the decoded next picture is a B picture, buffering the decoded video data of the next picture into a frame buffer of the storage device not stored with a reference picture nor a present display picture nor a previous display picture (see Fig. 7 items 1, 2, col. 11 line 41 to col. 12 line 27);
- and (c) if step (b) is not applicable, buffering the decoded video data of the next picture into a frame buffer of the storage device stored with the previous display picture (see Fig. 7 items 1, 2, col. 11 line 41 to col. 12 line 27, col. 8 lines 11-21);

the difference between the claimed invention and Tsuboi's disclosure is that Tsuboi does not explicitly teach de-interlacing. However, video de-interlacing is a notoriously well known technique in the art useful in the generation of progressive video data- as evidence see Suzuki at Figs. 2A, 2B item 210, col. 3 lines 60-61; an artisan would be motivated to modify Tsuboi's disclosure and implement the existing de-interlacing technique, because the technique is readily available to the designer and progressive video data would be advantageously obtained. Therefore, the claimed invention would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Claim 2 is disclosed, see Tsuboi at col. 12 lines 3-27, 40-50.

Claims 3, 4 are disclosed, see Tsuboi at col. 7 lines 24-32, col. 8 lines 11-16.

Claim 5:

Tsuboi discloses:

A method for video decoding (Fig. 7, col. 6 lines 33-35) in a video decoding/deinterlacing display apparatus, utilizing a storage device having four frame buffers (Fig. 7 item 2), the method comprising:

(a) decoding video data of a next picture (see Fig. 7 item 1);

and (b) if the decoded next picture is a reference picture, buffering the decoded video data of the next picture into a frame buffer of the storage device not stored with the last decoded reference picture nor a present display picture (see Fig. 7 items 1, 2, col. 12 lines 3-27, 40-50);

the difference between the claimed invention and Tsuboi's disclosure is that Tsuboi does not explicitly teach de-interlacing. However, video de-interlacing is a notoriously well known technique in the art useful in the generation of progressive video data- as evidence see Suzuki at Figs. 2A, 2B item 210, col. 3 lines 60-61; an artisan would be motivated to modify Tsuboi's disclosure and implement the existing de-interlacing technique, because the technique is readily available to the designer and progressive video data would be advantageously obtained. Therefore, the claimed invention would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Claims 6, 7 are disclosed, see Tsuboi at col. 7 lines 24-32, col. 8 lines 11-16.

Claim 8 is disclosed, see Tsuboi at col. 11 line 41 to col. 12 line 27.

Claim 9 is disclosed, see Tsuboi at col. 11 line 41 to col. 12 line 27, col. 8 lines 11-21.

Claim 10:

Tsuboi discloses:

a video decoder, as claimed, see Fig. 7 item 1;

a storage device, as claimed, see Fig. 7 item 2;

a controller coupled to the video decoder, see Fig. 7 item 5;

the difference between the claimed invention and Tsuboi's disclosure is that Tsuboi does not explicitly teach an interlace/progressive converter for de-interlacing as claimed. However, video de-interlacing (or interlace/progressive converter) is a notoriously well known technique in the art useful in the generation of progressive video data- as evidence see Suzuki at Figs. 2A, 2B item 210, col. 3 lines 60-61; an artisan

would be motivated to modify Tsuboi's disclosure and implement the existing deinterlacing technique, because the technique is readily available to the designer and progressive video data would be advantageously obtained. Therefore, the claimed invention would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Claim 11 is disclosed, see Tsuboi at Fig. 7 items 1, 2, col. 11 line 41 to col. 12 line 27.

Claim 12 is disclosed, see Tsuboi at Fig. 7 items 1, 2, col. 12 lines 3-27, 40-50.

Claim 13 is disclosed, see Suzuki at Fig. 2B items 210, 205.

Claim 14 is disclosed, see Suzuki at Fig. 2B items 210, 201, Tsuboi at Fig. 7 item 2.

Claim 15 is also disclosed by the above implementation, because Tsuboi and/or Suzuki teach different kinds of pictures (see Tsuboi at col. 13 lines 56) which are interpreted as included film or telecine picture.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean W. Désir whose telephone number is (571) 272 7344. The examiner can normally be reached on 5/4/9 - First Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272 7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Art Unit: 2622

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JWD Aug. 18, 07

LIN YE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER